

## TO "ADA."

I would that on some lovely isle  
In Fancy's sweetest, brightest sea—  
That I were living with a world,  
And thou would'st be that world to me.  
Thy voice should be my music's life,  
Like Vesper's sighing breeze of love;  
Or angel, when, forgetfully,  
He, musing, strikes his harp above.  
I'd want no sun—thine eye should be  
The only sun that clime would own.  
Far sweeter than the brightest star  
That ever in Elysian shone;  
No bow should gild its firmament,  
Thy smiles should weave its roseate hue,  
For all that fancy formed of love,  
My spirit would detect in you.  
Then say, shall I that music want,  
Or wander through that land so dark;  
Be thou my sun—my promise bow,  
By which to guide my life's frail bark.  
Cokesbury. CONSTANCE.

## PARADISE.

BY DR. JOHN MASON GOOD.

When first in Eden's balmy bowers,  
Man passed his solitary hours  
In bliss but half complete:  
To heaven he raised his anxious prayer,  
And sought some gentler form to share  
The rich luxuriant seat.

That gentler form immediate rose,  
The sire of man with rapture glows—  
He weds the lovely prize;  
Ah! doomed to changes too perverse!  
His blessing proves a curse—  
His Eden instant flies.

Not thus for me this lot of woe,  
Which Adam first sustained below,  
The partial fates decree;  
That bridal state—those genial hours,  
Which lost him Eden's balmy bowers,  
Give Eden all to me.

## AGRICULTURAL.



## How Deep should Corn be Planted?

The question of how deep should corn be planted was discussed some months ago before the Farmers Club of Hancock, Ga., Mr. R. S. Hardwick was, in consequence, led to institute a series of experiments, by which he has fully and satisfactorily tested the relative advantages of deep and shallow planting. He gives the result in the Milledgeville Recorder, which will be found below. With us the corn planting season is now quite concluded, but Mr. H's communication will be none the less interesting to planters. His facts can be treasured up for future use. He says:

About the first of March, I selected a spot of ground in the centre of a small field, about 70 yards long by a sufficient width for five rows with their middles; which plot of ground was turned over with a one-horse turning plough about 4 inches deep, followed by a subsoil plough running 4 inches more in the same furrow—giving a depth of tith of 8 inches. This operation completed, the surface was harrowed and rolled, which pulverized it perfectly, and left a perfectly smooth surface the rows were then marked off 5 1-2 feet apart, with an old coultter blade, which passed through the earth without making any furrow—merely a mark to see to plant by. I then made an instrument which I called a *dibble*. This was simply a stick of sufficient size to make a hole in the ground to drop the corn in, sharpened at one end, with a hole bored with a three-fourth inch auger, just two inches from the end sharpened—another 3, another 4, and another 5. A pin four inches long was then made to fit the hole, and was put through it 2 inches from the sharp end. This stick was then stuck in the ground until the pin came in contact with the surface, screwed round until the dirt would remain in its place and not fill the hole, or in fact any fall it. It was then removed and the corn deposited and the hole filled just even with the surface. Thus one row was planted. The pin was then removed to the 3 inch hole, and another row planted in like manner—then to the fourth, and to the fifth. The rows however that were planted 4 and 5 inches deep had some of the dirt removed from the surface after the corn was deposited to enable the corn to germinate. Every hill came up; but the rows that were planted two and three inches deep, several days before the others. There was no manure used, and the cultivation was precisely the same, and at the same time, and just as the balance of the field was, which was in corn, and prepared and planted in the ordinary way, without being subsoiled.

I have before remarked that the rows planted two and three inches deep came up first by several days. This difference was perceptibly kept up to earing. The rows were distinctively marked so that any eye could perceive the difference. From the time the corn got in bunch to the full roasting ear we had a drought of three weeks, which was long enough to test whether the shallow-planted corn would fail before that which was planted deep. During this drought I watched it daily, but could perceive no difference. It is worthy of remark, however, that all four of these rows stood the drought better than the balance of the field—attributable I have no doubt, to the depth of the tith given by the subsoil ploughing. If there was any difference, the corn on the rows planted 2 and 3 inches deep was better than the other; and every person I showed it to, said the row planted 3 inches was better than either.

Whether this opinion is correct or not—and I am of the opinion it is—I consider the question settled, that the secret of success is mainly in deep ploughing rather than deep

planting. I was as well satisfied before I made this experiment as I am now; and am surprised that any man, who is acquainted with the influence that the atmosphere exerts on the roots, should conceive that the plant would be likely to do better placed even partially beyond that influence, as it must be when planted very deep. I arrived at my conclusions by examining the roots of various stalks of corn—some that were planted shallow, and some that were planted moderately shallow, but had the dirt worked to or drawn around and high up the stalk—and in every instance the roots putting out from the stalk nearest the surface were the healthiest, largest and most vigorous, while those at the greatest depth were feeble, small, and not unfrequently died when at a great depth. If there is a sufficient depth of tith, the roots will travel down and keep in the moist ground; and the beneficial and healthy influence exerted by the atmosphere on that portion of the roots within its reach is felt by the whole, no matter how deep it may descend. But where no part of the root is within atmospheric influence it dies and is worthless to the plants.

## Eggs and Poultry.

Among all nations, and throughout all grades of society, eggs have been considered a favourite food. But in our cities, and particularly in winter, they are sold at such prices that few families could afford to use them at all, and even those in easy circumstances consider them too expensive for common use.—There is no need of this. Every family, or nearly every family can, with very little trouble, have eggs in plenty during the year; and of all the animals domesticated for the use of man, the common dung-hill fowl is capable of yielding the greatest profit to the owner. In November, I put apart eleven hens and a cock, gave them a small chamber in the wood house, defended from the storm. Their food, water and lime were placed on shelves convenient for them, with nests and chalk nest-eggs in plenty. These hens continued to lay eggs throughout the winter. From these eleven hens I received an average of six eggs daily during the winter, and whenever any one of them was disposed to set, namely, as soon as she began to cluck, she was separated from the others by a grated partition, and her apartment darkened. These cluckers were well attended to and well fed. They could see and partly associate through the grates with the other fowls, and as soon as any of these prisoners began to sing, they were liberated, and would very soon lay eggs. It is a pleasant thing to feed and attend a bevy of laying hens. They may be tamed so as to follow the children, and will lay in a box. Egg-shells contain lime, and when in the winter the earth is covered with snow, if lime be not provided for them, they will not lay; or if they do, the eggs of necessity must be without shells. Old rubbish lime from chimneys and old buildings is proper for them and only be broken. They often attempt to swallow pieces of lime and plaster as large as walnuts. The singing hen will certainly lay eggs if she find all things agreeable to her, but the hen is much a prude—as watchful as a weasel and fastidious as a hypocrite—she must, she will have secrecy and mystery about her nest. All eyes but her own must be averted. Follow her, watch her and she will forsake her nest and quit laying. She is best pleased with a box covered at the top, with a back side aperture for light, and a side door by which she can escape unseen. A farmer may keep one hundred chickens in a barn, may suffer them to trample on and destroy his mows of grain, and have fewer eggs than the cottager who keeps a dozen, provides secret nests, chalk eggs, pounded bricks, plenty of corn or other grain, water, and gravel for them, and takes care that his hens be not disturbed about their nests. Three chalk eggs please them most. I have smiled to see them fondle round and lay in a nest of geese eggs. Pullets will begin to lay early in life, when the nests and eggs are plenty, and when others are chuckling around them. A dozen dung-hill fowls shut up from the means of obtaining food, will require something more than a quart of corn a day. I think fifteen bushels a year a fair allowance for them; but more or less, let them always have enough by them; and after they have become habituated to find at all times a plenty in their little manger, they take but a few kernels at a time, except just before going to roost, when they will take nearly a spoonful in their crops. But just so sure their come to them seated or irregularly, so sure will they raven up whole cropfuls at a time and stop laying. A dozen hens well attended will furnish a family with more than two thousand eggs a year; and one hundred full grown chickens for winter stores. The expenses of feeding a dozen fowls will not amount to more than eighteen bushels of grain. They may be kept in cities as well as in the country, will do shut up the year round, and as run at large. A grated room well lighted, ten feet by five, partitioned from a stable or out house, is sufficient for a dozen fowls with their roosting nests and feeding troughs. In the spring of the year, five or six eggs will hatch at a time, and the fifty or sixty chickens may be given to one hen. Two hens will take care of one hundred chickens well enough until they begin to climb their little stick roosts. They then should be separated from the hens entirely. I have often kept the chickens when young in my garden. They keep the May bugs and other insects from vines. In case of confining fowls in summer, it should be remembered that a ground floor should be chosen; or it would be just as well to set

in their pens, boxes of well dried, pulverized earth, for them to wallow in during warm weather. Their pens should be kept clean.

**ARRIVAL OF MECHANICS.**—The New York True Sun says that among the recent arrivals are 600 carpenters. Within the last year over 1200 tailors are known to have landed from England alone to say nothing of those who reached New York from Germany. The number of ostlers and drivers of stages and carriages, thrown out of employment in Great Britain and on the continent, by reason of the Rail Roads, is enormous; the number cannot be less than 6,000. A large portion of the corps of whips will find their ways to the United States. The immense number of stone masons and stone cutters in Germany, and all along the Rhine, is very great. For years they have been employed at 25 to 30 cents (good wages in Europe) on the public works—building up Ebernbrichtstein, Mons and other fortifications. All this is now stopped, and of the thousands of stone workers who are out of employ, a large number are preparing to embark for the United States.

**A REMARKABLE REVELATION IF TRUE.**—The following are extracts from a Washington letter of the Philadelphia Ledger. They contain a revelation which cannot fail to arrest attention.—The letter is dated May the 13th:—

"With the defeat of Santa Anna, my hope of peace is considerably diminished; for however strongly the opposition press may have railed against what it was pleased to call 'the passport granted to that chief,' certain it is that our best hopes of peace rested on him, and that nothing but the impossibility of sustaining himself in Mexico has thus far baffled his efforts to make the Congress agree to the proposition of our Government to send commissioners.

"The tone of his warlike despatches was from the commencement, forced upon him by the circumstances in which he was placed and PERFECTLY UNDERSTOOD HERE BY THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET.—Santa Anna's only hope of success consisted in first satisfying the national vanity of his countrymen, or availing himself of some lucky accident to turn for a moment the fortunes of war, and to improve that moment for concluding a peace. He came very near such a chance at Bu-na Vista, but the battle of Cerro Gordo has put an end to his prospects, and, with them to our calculations of peace from that quarter."

**A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.**—Life is beautifully compared to a fountain fed by a thousand streams that perish if one be dried.—It is a silver cord twisted with a thousand strings that part asunder if one be broken. Frail and thoughtless mortals are surrounded by innumerable dangers, which makes it much more strange that they escape so long, than that they almost all perish suddenly at last. We are encompassed with accidents every day to crush the mouldering tenement that we inhabit. The seeds of disease are planted in our constitutions by nature. The earth and the atmosphere whence we draw the breath of life is impregnated with death—hence it is made to operate its own destruction! The food that nourishes contains the elements of decay; the soul that animates it by a vivifying fire tends to wear it out by its own action; death lurks in ambush along our paths. Notwithstanding this is the truth, so palpably confirmed by the daily examples before our eyes, how little do we lay it to heart! we see our friends and neighbors perishing among us, but how seldom does it appear to our thoughts that our knell shall perhaps, give the next fruitless warning to the world?—*N. Y. Recorder.*

## The Late Hail Storm in Georgia.

A correspondent of the Augusta Chronicle gives quite a narrative of the late hail storm in Jasper County, Ga. He says: "Were you not well acquainted with me, I confess I should hesitate in my brief account, for fear of not being believed. In the neighborhood of Wise's Ferry, on the Ocmulgee, the storm was very fierce, but it was severest about two or three miles this side of the river. The scene must have been terrific in the extreme, the hail fell as large as goose-eggs, and in quantities incredible to relate. Large banks of the stones yet lie in the corners of the fences, notwithstanding the very copious rains that have fallen since, and the bright sun of twelve clear days. Our boys are yet enjoying ice drinks from these unexhausted banks. It would be difficult to find a single head of wheat on any sized wheat field in the immediate vicinity I am describing. Flocks of goats were killed, and whole stocks of hogs nearly destroyed, the horns of cows were broken off, and some persons injured. The forests are almost as leafless as in mid winter, and present a most melancholy picture. Immense numbers of poultry, birds, snake and fish were destroyed. The orchards were stripped of their entire covering, and the trees so bruised as to leave no hope that they will survive. I have seen post-oak saplings, pines, and other trees, that were as completely bruised from the root up, as if they had been struck a thousand hard blows with a heavy hammer, clearing the rough bark and indenting the wood at every blow. Some buzzards were destroyed while on the wing, as is supposed. As for corn, cotton, and the like, the fields gave scarcely the slightest indication of having been planted. The houses appear as if they had been assailed by an army of Davids, and each man throwing his stone as if aimed at a giant.—Such a disaster as this was never before witnessed 'by the oldest inhabitant,' that

distinguished personage so often referred to on extraordinary occasions. I could fill a column with details, as 'rich and rare' as those recounted, but I fear to trespass further upon your patience."

**THE ARCHDUKE CHARLES.**—This distinguished General, the ablest rival of Napoleon with the exception of Wellington, and pronounced by Napoleon himself as one of the ablest tacticians of the day, died in Vienna on the 30th of April last. The immediate cause of his death was a severe cold followed by inflammation of the pleura.

The archduke commanded the Austrian force at the bloody battle of Wagram, and held for a while the fate of the day in suspense, even against Napoleon. His spirit was cramped and his intentions frustrated by Aulic Councils, or he would have made a more successful soldier. He was uncle of the present Emperor.

When the sacrifice which you request a friend to make is greater than the benefit you obtain thereby, your demand is uncourteous.

There is a difference between happiness and wisdom. He that thinks himself the happiest man is really so, but he that thinks himself the wisest is generally the greatest fool.

**TO MAKE BLUE INK.**—Take 4 ounces of vitriol best quality, to 1 ounce of indigo; pulverize the indigo very fine; put the indigo on the vitriol, let them stand exposed to the air six days, or until dissolved.

## Attention Lower Battalion!

There will be a Court Martial held at Bradley's old Field on Saturday the 26th of June, to try all defaulting non-commissioned officers and Privates.

The Court will consist of the following officers:  
Captains E. R. Mills, President—Capt. S. C. Sanier, E. O. Ragin, and Lieuts. George Patterson, G. M. Brown.

By order of  
Col. M. O. TALMAN.  
J. G. BASKINS, Adj't. 12 tf

## Head Quarters. COLUMBIA, 18th May, 1847. GENERAL ORDER.

All officers of Militia of this State ordering elections of officers of the line of whatever grade or rank, or making appointments of officers of the staff, will report the names of the officers so elected or appointed to the Secretary of State, who is directed thereupon to fill up and forward their commissions without delay, and he is also further directed not to issue any blank military commission.

All communications addressed to the Secretary of State under this order to be endorsed "Militia Service."

The Brigadier Generals, are charged with the extension of this order.

By order of the Command-in-Chief.  
J. W. CANTEY,  
Adj't. and Inspt. Gen. 12 6w

**Notice to absent Heirs.**  
Alfred Mounce, Willis Mounce, and Michael Lowery and Nancy his wife who reside without this State, and Distributors of W. D. Mounce dec'd, are hereby notified, that the Administrator R. G. Goulding will be ready to settle their portion of the Estate on or before the 18th June 1847, and holding their money in readiness at that time will not be accountable for interest longer.  
March 18. R. G. GOULDING, Adm'r 5 tf

**Notice to absent Heirs &c.**  
All persons having demands, or owing the Estate of Israel Smith deceased, will present them by the first Monday in July next, at which time the Estate will be settled and closed in the Ordinary's Office, Abbeville District S. C., at which time and place, the Heirs, (if any in this country) will apply for their shares of the Estate.  
J. T. DRENNAN, Adm'r. 7 tf

**Dr. C. H. KINGSMORE,**  
Having made arrangements to locate in the Village of Due West, would respectfully offer his services as Physician, to the citizens of the Village and adjacent country.—Office at Mr. A. K. Patton's.  
Due West, Feb. 16. 51 tf

**Just Received,**  
A fresh and handsome stock of Printed Lawns, printed Jaconet and Brocade Muslins, some of New Styles: also mourning Muslins. R. H. & W. A. WARDLAW.  
Abbeville C. H., April 20th 1847. 8 tf

## The State of South Carolina. ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

**In the Court of Common Pleas.**  
Benjamin F. Spikes, who has been arrested, and is now confined within the bounds of the jail of Abbeville District, by virtue of a writ of capias ad satisfaciendum, at the suit of Wade S. Cothran and James Sproul, having filed his petition, with a schedule, on oath, of his whole estate and effects, for the purpose of obtaining the benefit of the Acts of the General Assembly commonly called "the Insolvent Debtors Act."—Public Notice is hereby given that the petition of the said Benjamin F. Spikes will be heard and considered in the Court of Common Pleas to be holden for Abbeville District, at Abbeville Court House, on the third Monday of October next, or on such other day thereafter as the said Court may order; and all the creditors of the said Benjamin F. Spikes are hereby summoned personally or by attorney to be and appear then and there, in the said Court, to show cause, if any they can, why the benefit of the Acts aforesaid should not be granted to the said Benjamin F. Spikes, upon his taking the oath, and executing the assignment required by the Acts aforesaid.  
J. F. LIVINGSTON, Clerk.  
Clerk's Office, Dec. 20, 1846 44 13mO

## The State of South Carolina. ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

**In Equity.**  
Thomas M. Finley, and Reuben J. Finley, Nancy A. Finley by next friend, T. M. Finley, v. Alexander Hunter, Nancy Finley, Granville H. Finley and others.—Bill for Account, Partition, Delivery of Slaves and Relief.

It appearing to my satisfaction, that Nancy Finley, Granville H. Finley, Isaac N. Finley, Robt. Oakley and Rhoda his wife, Ahi Deek and Polly Ann his wife, and Jane K. Finley, Defendants in this case, reside without the limits of this State: Ordered that the above named Defendants do appear and plead, answer or demur, to the said Bill within three months from the publication of this order, or Judgment pro confesso, will be rendered against them.  
H. A. JONES, C. E. A. 21

Commissioner's Office, March 6th, 1847.  
March 10. 2 3m

## The State of South Carolina. ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

Jesse Reagin, vs. Catherine Reagin and others.—Partition in Ordinary.

It appearing that Nicholas Reagin, one of the Defendants in this case, resides without the limits of this State: It is ordered that he do appear and object to the sale or division of the Real Estate of Young Reagin dec'd, on or before the 20th day of May 1847, or his consent to the same will be entered of Record.  
DAVID LESLY, Ordinary.  
Feb. 20th, 1847. 1 3m

## The State of South Carolina. ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

**Notice**  
To the Creditors and Heirs of Richmond Harris, deceased.

All persons having demands against the Estate will present them to D. Lesly, Administrator of said Estate as Derelict, on or before the 20th May 1847, at which time said Estate will be apporportioned, and closed: And as the personal Estate is insufficient to pay the debts—and the following heirs and legatees reside without the limits of this State, viz: Frances E. Harris, Agnes S. Hunter, Uriah R. Harris, Louisa I. Heard, and A. J. Harris—and the creditors have petitioned for the proceeds of real Estate, to pay debts. It is therefore ordered, that the said absentees do appear and show cause, why the proceeds of the real Estate of said Richmond Harris deceased, should not be so applied, on or before the 20th of May 1847, otherwise, their consent as confessed, will be entered of record  
Feb. 20, 1847. 1 3m D. LESLY, Ord'y.

## The State of South Carolina. ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

**In the Court of Ordinary.**

Sarah J. A. Wheaton, vs. Thomas Simmons and others.—Application of Creditors, for proceeds of Real Estate, to be paid to Administrator for payment of debts, on insufficiency of personal Estate. It appearing to my satisfaction, that Thomas Simmons, Frances Simmons and Anna Simmons a minor, parties Defendants, reside without the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that they do appear and show cause within the time, viz, 20th May, 1847, why the proceeds of the Real Estate of Amelia Simmons dec'd, sold in Ordinary for Partition, should not be applied to the payment of debts by the Administrator on deficit of personal Estate—their consent as confessed, will be entered of record.  
Feb. 20. 1 3m D. LESLY, Ord'y.

## Just Received

A Fresh supply of New and Valuable Medicines—among which are the following:  
**Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Pills,**  
and  
**Restorative Bitters,**  
Designed for, and WILL CURE, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Piles, Scrofula, Jaundice, and all kindred diseases resulting from a disordered stomach or impure state of blood.

**Dr. Hull's Worm Lozenges,**  
The Safest, most Effectual, and pleasant preparation before the public, for the Eradication of Worms, in Children or Adults.

**Hull's Cough Lozenges,**  
WILL PREVENT Consumption, and CURE all cases of Colds, Asthma, Spitting of blood, pains in the side, shortness of breath, and all other Pulmonary Complaints.

—ALSO—  
**Dr. Hull's Fever and Ague Pills.**  
Well known as a Safe, Certain, and Effectual Cure for Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermittent and all other Fevers.

Price reduced to 75 cents per Box  
April 28. 9 1m

## Land for Sale.

The subscriber having determined to remove West, offers for sale his TRACT of LAND on which he resides. There is between 8 and 900 acres, between 5 and 600 cleared and in excellent repair. On the plantation is two excellent settlements—TWO good TWO-STORY HOUSES at each place—Gin houses, screw, and every necessary out-building. The plantation lies in two and a half miles of a good landing on Savannah river. It is presumed no one would purchase without examination, as such further description is unnecessary—a bargain will be given.  
ROBERT E. BELCHER  
May 12. 11 6

## Mattress Making.

We whose names are hereunto subscribed, having used the Mattresses Manufactured by Mr. JAMES H. PRICE of the Village of Abbeville, do hereby recommend his work to the public, and himself as worthy of their patronage.

THOMAS P. SPIERIN,  
T. P. MOSELY,  
THOMAS B. DENDY:

Persons in the country desiring Mattresses, would do well to give me a call, and examine for themselves. My terms will be found on the mattresses will show what the opposite Mr. HUNTER's Gin Shop.  
JAS. H. PRICE  
May 25th, 1847.

## Notice.

I would refer my friends and clients to Wilson Esq., with whom I have left my business, and who, during my absence, necessary information and assistance have hitherto given, or who may hereafter be extending to me their patronage.  
JOHN B. MOSELY  
Dec. 30, 1846.